Labor produces all wealth -wealth to the producers thereof.

# AMERICAN

Every new member of the A. L. U. means a new lighter for industrial freedom.

# LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. II.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

CHICAGO, ILL, OCTOBER, 1904.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Nº 39.

### ECONOMIC PINKERTONS.

Murray & Ready Form a California Corporations' Auxiliary Company---U. S. Senator Clark, Sugar Magnate Spreckles, the Hearst Estate and Many of the Clergy of San Francisco Numbered Among Their Patrons.

The following letter from Murray & Ready to Muir Brothers of San Francisco ought to open wide the eyes of those pure and simple trades unionists who believe, with Gompers and Mitchell, that the interests of the workers and the shirkers can be harmonized:

"Murray & Ready, the Leading Male Employment and Labor Agents on the Pacific Coast. 634 and 636 Clay Street.

"San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1904

"Muir Bros., City: "Gentlemen-To-day we herewith inclose for you our Mr. Herbert V. Ready's book, 'The Labor Problem' (copyrighted), and published by us at great expense. Any man who is not with you is against you. against any man or men who refuses to allow a man to run his business to suit himself. We are people of action, not of talk. We give everybody our ear, but few our voice. When compelled to talk it is short and decisive. Early this spring we were compelled to openly declare ourselves on the labor We took the best method by publishing the above-named book. We, like President Roosevelt, have spared no one who was wrong, nor forgotten to praise where praise was due. Amongst them, the Citizens' Alliance, Southern Pacific R. R., United R. R'ds, Gov. Pardee, Mayor Schmitz, Chief of Police Wittman, presidents of the labor unions, and those 'moral lepers,' the walking delegates, etc., the future labor troubles, etc. No business man will go looking for strikes, neither will he run away when one is declared on him. There is something worse than death, that is dishonor. Few, probably you, are not aware that the strikes this spring were only the preliminary skirmishes of the opposing forces; the heavy engagements are

diplomatic on our part, which it is not, to acquaint the public with the future labor troubles, you would be appalled. We never show our hand, "We will be as well prepared to fight their strikes in the future as we have in the past. Sitting up all night declaring strikes Sunday morning 2:30 a.m., so as to block up with newspaper advertisements, cuts no figure. Carriages can be sent to our residence in future as in the past at 3 a.m. Our own printing plant combats them with newspapers. We can publish a newspaper. We do not look for trouble, neither do we run away from it.
"Listen to the following questions we put to some we engage:

yet to come. Probably before the election, absolutely after. If it were

Young man, if we engage you as a watchman or special police, and we put two guns in your hip pockets, two in your hands and fill every chamber with lead, will you allow the mob to destroy the company's property until every chamber is empty? If he quivers an eyelash, we do not hire him To be prepared is sure success, which we attain every time. We thank each nd every one of our patrons (the names of many appear on back of this letist) for all favors shown us, and trust you will carefully read the inclosed book, and continue to do in future as you have in the past and present, send us your orders for help. We will carefully select suitable help for each position. You can always depend upon us in times of labor, peace and war.

"Very respectfully yours "MURRAY & READY."

It will be noted in this letter that Murray & Ready state that they have "spared no one who was wrong, nor forgotten to praise where praise was Mention is then made in one sentence of the Citizens' Alliance, the railroads, the governor, the mayor, etc. But they wisely leave the reader to pick out which of these received the praise and which the blame.

The enemies of labor are industrially organizing in their fight against the unions; the workers must follow their example, otherwise they will soon and themselves battling with bow and arrows against lyddite shells.

## AMALGAMATED SOCIETY ENGINEERS.

Their Progress in Canada---The Class Struggle in British Columbia --- A New Taff Vale Decision Against the Kossiana Miners Union--- A moueri Benedict Arnold in the Industrial Revolution.

Canadian believers in industrial unionism were not surprised to learn that Isaac Cowan of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and James O'Conneil of the International Association of Machinists had entered into an agreement allowing members of these organizations to work side by side without interference from officials of the Machinists' Union. It was only a question of time before the A. F. of L. organization had to cast aside its distinctive tactics, which were acting as a boomerang and destroying

It is a peculiar spectacle to see James O'Connell, an A. F. of L. executive officer, and Isaac Cowan of the A. L. U. executive committee making terms to carry on the labor war together against the common enemy—the capitalist class—rather than spending their energy fighting each other. Gompers may adopt De Leon factics and excommunicate O'Connell when he learns that Cowan drew up the agreement along industrial lines.

The Amaigamated Society of Engineers made a fine showing in Toronto on Labor Day, about 250 being in line to represent the A. L. U. and industrial unionism. Two years ago there were only a handful of "Mals" and over 200 chinists. Last year the two organizations were about equally repre-ited and this year the machinists left the field clear for the A. S. of E.

by running an excursion out of town.

Arthur Holmes, first vice president of the L. A. of M., has accepted a political job as factory inspector for the province of Ontario, being well qualified for the job, both as a working machinist and as a capitalist labor politician. He it was who traveled to Reveistoke, B. C. (on a railway pass. qualified for the job, both as a working machinist and as a capitalist labor politician. He it was who traveled to Reveistoke, B. C. (on a railway pass, It is said), a year ago and ordered the machinists to go back to work in the Canadian Pacific Railway slops and each on the U. R. of R. E. strikers. While the C. P. R. handed out wine to Holmes of the Machinists' Union its political tools were arresting President Estes of the U. B. of R. E. The former stood for trade autonomy and the latter for industrial unionism; and the corporation knew which to coddle.

The Ressland (B. C.) Miners' Union has been "Taff-Valed" and a receiver appointed to force it to cash up \$12,500 to a mining company, whose strike-breakers were induced to quit work by the union men in a strike several years ago. This union is a branch of the W. F. of M., but it is only a year ago since it sent delegates to a mine owners' convention to "harmonize the interests" of labor and capital. These same representatives soon after sold out the strike of the Fernie coal miners and dever the Crow's Next Pass coal miners out of the W. F. of M. into the United Mine Workers.

It is hard to make some workingmen conscious of their class laterests, but if this Taff Vale decision of the British Columbia judges does not wake

up the Rossland miners and dispel their dreams of harmony between the exploited workers and the coupon-clipping capitalists, it will need a diamond drill to puncture their craniums and uncover the worked-out gray streaks in

In contradistinction to the Rossland miners may be cited the class-conscious action of the W. F. of M. miners in the Boundary and Vancouver Island districts in British Columbia, where Socialist candidates have been nominated for the Canadian Parliamentary elections, in spite of the fact of the \$200 fine imposed on working class candidates (as a forfeit in case they do not poll a certain percentage of the votes. The Socialist movement in British Columbia is on a sound revolutionary basis and their paper, the Western Clarion, of Vancouver, is one of the best in America.

WESTON WRIGHEY, 30 Ulster Street, Toronto.

#### TO THE DEFEATED STRIKER.

Brother: Just a word with you, Organized labor has been defeated in your particular strike. Why?

You were loyal to your union. Your union was loyal to the strike

Your union was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which boasts of two million members.

And yet you and your union and the other unions in the stock yards for example, in a contest with a few packing house corporations have suffered the most crushing defeat in the history of organized labor.

WHY? You men who are the actual workers, you men who constitute the mass of union membership, you men who furnish the union funds, fight the union battles and who endure the greatest sacrifices for unionism-you men ask yourselves the question-Why? You have a right to know the answer. You MUST learn the answer, for the answer means to you PURITY OR CORRUPTION:

STRENGTH OR WEAKNESS:

SUCCESS OR FAILURE:

INDEPENDENCE OR FAILURE. Do not ask your so-called "leaders," and do not depend upon your sal-

aried officers. Study for yourselves and answer for yourselves.

The members of the American Labor Union, through bitter experience, have learned the lesson and KNOW the answer to the question they are now asking you. They know you have failed because— YOU HAVE NEVER BEEN PROPERLY ORGANIZED:

YOU ARE NOT NOW PROPERLY ORGANIZED: YOUR UNIONS ARE DIVIDED AGAINST THEMSELVES:

EACH CRAFT IS INDEPENDENT OF OTHER CRAFTS: EACH INTERNATIONAL IS INDEPENDENT OF OTH-· ER INTERNATIONALS.

The whole mass is loosely connected in an American Federation of Labor which is absolutely powerless to make a united successful fight against anything, and whose "leaders" hobnob with your enemies in a Civic Federation, Study for yourselves the American Labor Union plan of organization,

INDUSTRIALISM INSTEAD OF CRAFT DIVISION:

MEN ORGANIZED SENSIBLY IN LOCAL UNIONS; LOCALS UNITED FIRMLY IN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Industrial organizations bound together like bands of steel in the American Labor Union general organization of all industries. Financial protection for distressed members;

Absolute protection against graft and corruption;

Unity of purpose and action throughout the whole system. This is a new movement, born of the terrible struggles and bitter ex-

iences of the Western working people.

It has already united together more than sixty thousand of the best fighters of the American labor movement.

It has more than one hundred and fifty unions in Montana alone. It is now organized in Chicago with fourteen locals, an active Central

Council, and is rapidly increasing. It is the ONLY organization that paid CASH WEEKLY BENEFITS to

its members during the stock yards strike. ITS MEMBERS NEVER REMAIN AT WORK WHEN OTHER MEN

STRIKE. They are consistent union men to the very core.

There is no "boss" rule. The supreme authority is vested in the collective membership, and is expressed through the referendum vote thereof. Investigate it; unite with it; give it your help; make it supreme; it is your

## BREWERY WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Digest of Report of International Secretaries and Editor --- New Emphasis Laid on the Need of Industrial Unionism.

Brothers, Delegates and Comrades of the International Union: Again a period of seventeen months has clapsed since representatives of

our local unions, the delegates to the fourteenth convention, assembled in Cincinnati to hear the report of their International Officers, to exchange mutually their views, and to consider in common council the best ways and means of preserving and promoting in future the interests of the Interna-tional Union. \* \* Progress and sound progress on the whole linagain, as at the past three or four conventions, can be reported at this time, and a healthy growth of the International Union during the past seventeen months can be recorded also, as will be learned from later parts of the report. Prom the delegates assembled in this convention we may certainly expect that they will bend all their endeavors and their wisdom toward the end of strengthening this organization still more from within and without.

\* Not alone the question which at present concerns workingmen directly and foremost, the economic side, should be thoroughly discussed in all its phases, but the political should as well have consideration. The occurrences within the past year, as the gigantic struggles during this period, most pronouncedly the heroic struggle of the miners of Colorado, the growing animosity of the capitalist-controlled government and legislative authorities, the augmenting strength and aggressive spirit of the manufacturers' associations, the overmore widening chasm between the possessing class and the class of toilers, should have taught us the !esson again that the workingmen must organize politically if they wish to better their condition permanently.

our International Union has considerably increased in membership since the last convention at Philadelphia, and, taking an estimate, there are approximately 85 per cent of all employes within the best-brewing industry of this country organized. A number of new unions and branches have been organized. On February 1, 1903, the International Union comprised a membership of 31,300, including about 650 members out of employment, and this membership was distributed over 316 local unions and 144 branches. To-day the organization has within its fold approximately 33,000, with about the same number of members out of employment as recorded seventeen months ago, and this membership is distributed in 364 local unions and 157 branches.

The international organization has good reasons to be contented with the results of our struggles in this period, far more when consideration is

(Continued on Page Two.)

## SCATHING INDICTMENTS.

The Miners' Magazine States the Case of the W. F. of M. Against the Citizens' Alliance and the Colorado Mine Operators' Association---An Appalling Category of Crime and Fiendish Brutality.

The following specific charges have been over chelmingly proven against the capitalist cutthroats o' Colorado by the Western Federation of Miners:

- 1. That a large number of ex-convicts, gamblers, desperadoes and other criminals have been and now are knowingly employed and paid by the Colorado Mine Operators' Association and the Citizens' Alliance in Cripple Creek, Telluride and elsewhere in the State as deputy sheriffs, guards, detectives, etc.
- 2. That the officers of these organizations and a large number of their members have not only committed crimes themselves, for which they could and should be prosecuted and punished, but the organizations as such have directly and openly aided and abetted the same, and their members have boasted and approved of such crimes.
- 3. That the association and alliance, while shouting hypocritically for "law and order," have openly defied the courts, destroyed the liberty of the press, invaded the sapetity of the home, caused arrests without warrant, imprisoned men without charges of crime, driven men from the county after first robbing them, and while declaring such men to be criminals of the deepest dye, have, without compunction, dumped them on neighboring communities. They have tortured men and intimidated women and children in order to obtain confessions, and openly and publicly boasted and approved of such crimes, as organizations, by adopting and publishing resolutions commendatory of them.
- 4. That wherever the association or alliance have not had their members in public office, they have, whenever deemed necessary, compelled by violence and intimidation the resignation of duly elected public officials and the appointment of their own creatures to the so-called vacancies. Wherever their members or tools are in office, or where they have had the power to influence peace officers and courts in this State, the law, as established since Magna Charta, has been subverted by decisions which have made the State a subject of derision to the entire country, the hand of justice has been paralyzed and it has been futile to attempt conviction of their members, although caught in the act of committing crime and openly confessing and boasting of it.

This charge is supported and proven by the decisions themselves and by the following facts: The informations for riot and conspiracy which a court compelled an unwilling district attorney to file at Idaho Springs against some eighty members of those organizations, charging them as participants in a mob which had driven miners from their homes, were at the earliest possible moment dismissed by the same district attorney, and the criminals allowed to escape trial and punishment, though the whole community could have testified to their identity. At the same time, the same district attorney, aided by the attorneys of those organizations and backed by all the money needed, made two attempts by two separate trials, to convict miners crimes of arson and conspiracy for which the same mob had pretended to expel them. They were each and all triumphantly acquitted without introducing evidence in their defense.

Not one of the mob of "best citizens" who exiled miners from Telluride

has been prosecuted. When Judge Stevens Issued his injunction to aid the exiles in returning home, the mob appealed to the governor of the State for force to defy the courts, and he ordered out the militia, placed the leader of the mob in command, and the court stands dened and hespiess to this day.

At Cripple Creek a mob in brass and bine braded a court room with armed men and defied the court in open session. While this mob of soldiers was in the district, it aided and about 4 the members of the alliance and association in compelling, by force and threats, the enignations of the duly elected sheriff and coroner and other officers of Teller county, and the ap-

pointment of their own creatures to the so-called vacancies.

Ever since this lawless governor recalled bis mob of soldiers from Cripple Creek the reign of terror continues. Stores belonging to a foreign corporation have been looted in broad daylight by mob a led by A. E. Cacito, president First National Bank; Nelsop Franklin, former mayor, and Cliff Newcomb. cashier First National Bank, and other "law-abiding citizens." Not one of these criminals fears arrest or punishment, and daily outrages are committed with impunity by mobs composed of members of the alliance and asso tion, or acting under orders from them, and acting with the approval of the peace officers of the county, whom they forcibly installed in office. These crimes are committed with the consent "d approval of the governor, who refuses to enforce the law and testore order on the pitiful pretense that he has "not been officially notified."

5. That these organizations have formally and officially esponsed the cause of the so-called deptolic a party so ich they pretend to be still the party of Lincoin. That each of them is opposed to our present form of government, and aiming at so overthrow. To this end they have destroyed and confiscated property, destroyed he 'reedon of fit press, courts, nullified the writ of babeas corpus, exercised the right of search without warrant, denied the right of citizens to keer and bear grus, and trampled upon every other guaranty of personal liberty made by the con-stitution of the State and of the United States. Besides these and other violations of the constitutional rights of citizens, they are seeking to abrogate the constitution and install a pintocracy, and to that end have adopted as their rallying cry a phrase, classic in its terseness and aptly descriptive of the men and their purpose-to-wit: "To hell with the constitution."

7. That the organizations mentioned teach their members that the sole

6. That the organizations mentioned teach their members that the sole aim and end of existence is to acquire wealth without producing it, and that therefore the methods of trusts, stock watering, stealing ore from neighbors under the guise of trespass, buying the interests of widows and orphans in adjoining property without informing them of its vaine, and other similar methods used by predatory wealth, are respectable, when compared to the economic theory that wealth should belong to him who produces it, or to Lincoln's assertions in his message to Congress in 1864, that "to secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor is a worthy object of any government," and that "labor is superior to capital and deserves much the high remissideration."

The facts which support and prove these charges made by the federation are within the knowledge of every citizen of Colorado.

### THE CHALLENGE STILL STANDS.

Three months ago Gompers' Chicago henchman, John J. Pitzpatrick, lied about the American Labor Union in a signed newspaper article. We called upon him at the time to prove his assertions before an audience of union men. We hereby repeat the challenge. The gruntlet is thrown down to him again. Failure to take it up stamps him as one to whom the open and simple ways of truth are untrodden paths.

### American Labor Union Journal.

Published by the American Labor Union.

OFFICERS:

President—Daniel McDonald, Haymarket Thegter Building, Chicago, Ill. Vice President—David C. Coates, Wallace, Idaho.

Secretary-Treasurer-Clarence Smith, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago

EXECUTIVE BOARD. Lasac Cower 1080 Frawford Road East, Cleveland, Oblo (A. S. of E.) Geo. Estes, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill. (U. B. R. T.). John W. Dale, Anaconda, Montana.

F. W. Ott, Laramie, Wyoming, F. W. Walton, Box 202, Wallace Idaho.

M. E. White, Box 780, Denver, Colorado. Rees Davis, Helena, Montana

John Riordan, Phoenix, British Columbia.

Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

Office, No. 3 Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Il.

Application made for entry at Chicago, Ill., Postoffice.



Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Manager, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill.

#### UNFAIR SHOE FACTORIES.

Members of the American Labor Union are requested to take notice that the following shops are unfair to our brothers of St. Louis Boot and Shoe Workers. Union men should avoid their goods when making purchases:

THE WERTHEIMER SWARTS SHOE CO.'S CLOVER LEAF BRAND

THE LA PRELLE SHOE CO.'S HEART AND ARROW BRAND SHOES

THE JOHN MEIRE SHOE CO.'S SHOES,

THE HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO.'S SHOES.

THE JOHANSEN BROS.' SHOES.

THE SOUTHERN SHOE CO.'S SHOES.

All these firms have either locked out their employes or coerced them into Joining the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

These names are furnished by the Joint Executive Board, United Shoe Workers' Union, St. Louis, affiliated with the American Labor Union. A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

#### SCABBING AFTER ELECTION.

During the campaign season there is much ringing of the changes upon the Socialist shibboleth, "Don't be a union man 364 days in the year and a seab at the ballot box on the 365th day." The phrase mongers, by dint of repetition, have led the workers to believe that this clever group of words outflanks whole battalions of argument. But, in the meantime, the counterpart of the phrase has grown heavy with unspoken truth, "like an ill-stored harvest with untimely rain"; and it is here set forth for the especial consideration of those comrades who, in national convention and daily practice, unhold the principles of pure and simple trades unionism: Don't be a union man only on the 365th day of the year and an economic scab on the other 364 days.

The workingman who votes a capitalist ticket does so, as a rule, through ignorance of his class interests; but the Socialist who, as a supporter of pure and simple trades-unionism, remains at work with his craft in one department of an industry while his fellow trades-unionists of a very different craft are on strike in another part of the same industry, cannot rightly plead release from the maze of inconsistency in which he is entangled on the ground of ignorance of his class interests nor on the specious pretext of "boring from within." He stands for a form of unionism which may compel him to scab on any of the 364 days after election.

If he is a carpenter he may have to scab on his comrades within the general limits of the building industry; as when the wielders of the hammer and saw took the places of the wood workers in Bay City, Mich., during a recent strike. If he is a railroad man, he must either give up his work as an individual, pending a strike, or stay with his union and operate trains which transport the products of scab labor and carry-the armies of economic Hessians through the picket lines of his fellow trades-unionists. If, for example, he is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, he will have to scab once in a while on some member of the Switchmen's Union. The Grand Master of the Switchmen's Union, Frank T. Hawley, refused to call out his men in the stock yards strike because he feared that the B. R. T. would fill their places as they did three years ago in the Denver yards of

the D. & R. G. when the switchmen were out on strike.

The batchers and meat cutters met defeat as utter as the rout of the Russians at Liaoyang because their fellow trades-unionists in the A. F. of L. continued at work in industries having a more or less vital connection with the meat industry; and in consequence of such scabbling upon them they returned to work as individuals on the open shop basis, with not quite as much to show for their fight as Kuropatkin had when he fell back on

The Socialist, then, who votes against Peabody and the National Civic Pederation one day in the year and works tooth and nail all the other days for a trades unionism which has received the indorsement of Peabody and the Civic Federation exhibits about as much wisdom as the man who burns down his house to find, a peany which he has lost in it; for it is easier to catch the moon with one's teeth, as they say in French, than to achieve genuine political solidarity for a working class who are divided at the forge, g apart in the tense struggle for bread.

The strike at the ballot box, in order to win, must be backed up by industrial unity as well as by political class-consciousness. To divide the workers at any point in their buttle for freedom is to defeat them. The only then, for the revolutionary Socialist to take is within the breastworks of the American Labor Union, if he would avoid scabbing before and after election day. Socialism is primarily an economic movement: and the class struggle must be fought out both on the industrial and the political battlegrounds.

#### THE STANDARD OIL GOSPEL.

The twentieth century is noted for its concentration of energies and The twentieth century is noted for its concentration of the gas breaking away from traditions. The old gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John have grown 'oo cumbersome for the space eating days of our time. The new gospel, therefore, wastes no words and admits of no slow and solemn march of text upon text. It contents itself with one book of one chapter and eight verses. It is the gospel according to John; and its only doxology is: "Praise John from whom oil blessings flow." Its dogmas are pre-eminently on of present-day commerce; and its devotees never split hairs nor

must for heresies within the gospel itself.

We are indebted for the complete and correct text to Thomas Lawson, me of the founders of the Amalgamated Copper Company, whose exhaustive commentary on the new gospel in Everybody's Magazine will be welcomed.

Keep your mouth closed, as silence is gold, and gold is what we

Collect our debts to-day. Pay the other fellow's debt to-morrow.

2. Collect our debts to-may. Pay the other renow's debt to morrow.

To-day is always here, to-morrow may never come.

3. Conduct all our business so that the buyer and the seller must come to us. Keep the seller waiting: the longer he waits the less he'll take. Hurry the buyer, as his money brings us interest.

4. Make all profitable bargains in the name of "Standard Oil," debatable ones in the names of dummies. "Standard Oil" never goes back on a

Never put "Standard Oil" trades in writing as your memory and the fellow's forget ilness will always be reinforced with our organization, r forget our Legal Department is paid by the year, and our land is full urts and judges.

the As competition is the life of trade—our trade; and monopoly the ath of trade—our competitor's trade, cusploy but judiciously.

7. Never enter into a butting contest with the government. Our government is by the people and for the people, and we are the people, and those spile who are not us can be hired by us.

8. Always do right. Right makes might, might makes deliars, deliars the might, and we have the deliars.

UNDER FALSE COLORS.

Wherever the A. F. of L. spirit is uppermost fair play thins out to the vanishing point. This fact receives new emphasis in the case of St. Louis Labor, whose synopsis of the reports of the secretaries and editor to the Brewery Workers' Convention wholly ignores the strong passages which favor industrial organization and the A. L. U. This paper bears the statement that it is "Published by the Socialist Party of St. Louis," but it is untrue to the vital principles of Socialism, as is amply proven by the following letter from the World's Fair city:

"United Shoe Workers. United with the American Lobor Union

"St. Louis, Mo., August 19, 1904.
"Mr. Clarence Smith, General Secretary-Treasurer A. L. U., Chicago, Ill.: "Dear Sir and Brother-I have been instructed by the Joint Executive Board, U. S. W., A. L. U., to inform you of the refusal upon the part of the editor, G. A. Hoehn, of the St. Louis Arbeiter Zeitung and St. Louis Labor, to accept an advertisement for our Acorn Union Stamp and a list of

union shoe repairers, members of Local Union No. 475.
"He stated to a committee from the Joint Executive Board that he would not accept the ad, under any circumstances, claiming that by doing so he would be helping disrupt the trades-union movement.

"It seems that these papers do not publish all the labor news, but are edited for the sole purpose of giving A. F. of L. news only. When we formed our central body he refused to publish an account of the same, while all the dailies did so. Fraternally,
"A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary Jt. Ex. Bd., U. S. W., A. L. U."

#### A PROJECTED OPERATION.

Last year in Buenos Ayres a brilliant surgical operation was performed whereby two lads, whose bodies had been joined since their birth, were separated. From a technical point of view the operation was eminently successful. The work was done under perfectly aseptic conditions and not even the slightest infection followed; but the lads died.

The industrial and political interests of the working class are as intimately bound together and by as vital a ligament as were these two lads. Preparations for cutting these two interests apart are now making under the direction of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Samuel Gompers, and a corps of trained assistants. Special precautions have been taken against infection by the dangerous microbe of class-consciousness. A well-known firm of chemists, the National Physic Federation, have been running their laboratories night and day for several months in order to furnish a sufficient quantity of antiseptics to insure absolute protection against invasion of the operating area by the virulent bacilli of industrial unionism. The success of the pro posed operation spells ruin for the working class; and it is the duty of every honest Socialist to interdict its performance.

#### ARE BANKERS AND LAWYERS LABORERS?

District Attorney Bee, in a Labor Day address to the Builders' Exchange at San Antonio, Texas, made the statement that "we are all laborers. The banker in his counting-room, the lawyer and his briefs, the merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, and he who by manual labor earns his broad, all are in the great army of labor."

This is, indeed, an adroit play upon the word "labor." In the strictly economic sense, labor means that which produces wealth and adjusts the resources of nature to the needs of society. The banker, the lawyer and their fellow-parasites produce no wealth; though they may, nay, often do, work hard in taking wealth from its actual producers. We do not deny that, using the term in its loose meaning, they labor in the sweat of their brows on hot days and in the fever of defending the robber barons of modern capitalism; but Dick Turpin, Captain Kidd and the Dalton brothers were all as hard-working men as the legal flunkies and the money changers of the courts and counting rooms.

The picturesque road agent of frontier days labored, beyond cavil, in the sweat of his brown when he kept the saddle hour after hour in the dust and heat trying to outride the Vigilance Committee. The safe-blower. the get-rich-quick financier, the gambler in the wheat pit and the three-cardmonte man all require a great deal of skill and intellectual ability in their peculiar callings and comparatively large pores for the free egress of the perspiration incident to their efforts. No one will question the strenuous character of the labor which Tracy, the bandit, performed in evading the sheriff's posse and various companies of militia.

Among the smaller organisms, the festive flea ranks high in the amount activity which he puts forth in the business of carning a living; while the diamond-drill Jersey mosquito deserves the thoughtful admiration of all students by reason of the assiduity and impartiality with which he bores through the sweat upon any kind of a brow. Probably no being works harder than the tubercle which daily marshals the bosts of the white plague of consumption against the lives of the sweat-shop worker and the slum-

The lawyer and the banker are parasites just as much as the flea and the tubercie are. They fatten upon the social organism and grow plethoric upon the misfortures of their fellow-men. They render absolutely no aid in the production of wealth nor in its needful distribution and adjustment to the requirements of humanity. They are simply consumers of wealth and breeders of famine. They do not belong to the working class; they have no sympathies with the proletariat; and they, as a body, are on the other side of the class struggle in every conflict between the workers and the shirkers.

#### BREWERY WORKERS' CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

given to the fact that organized capital is making aggressive warfare on organized labor, especially during the past year. In compliance with the expressed opinion of the last convention, the administration of the international organization was always cautious when danger for the organization was imminent, and always a representative or one of the international secretaries has been delegated to such places to give advice and assistance to our local unions facing the dangers.

We have only to report two combats of great importance—the strike and lockout in Columbus, Ohio, and the one in Toronto, Ontario. The lock-out and subsequent strike in Columbus, Ohio, broke out on March 31, 1963. and lasted fifty-six days. Our unions of that place demanded an increase in wages, and the employers incidentally made the counter request that the engineers and firemen must join their respective craft unions and discontinue their affiliation with the International Union of United Brewery Workers.

This was done on the advice of that notorious Joseph Miller, who had also instigated the combat in Cincinnati on the same cause. The fight in Columbus, as such, can be rightly called a winning one, because the brewery proprietors were compelled to grant almost all demands; and the cause of ultimate disbandment of the Brewery Engineers' and Firemen's Union No. 242, must be placed on the account and the outrageous interference of the representative of the American Federation of Labor, J. D. Pierce, who signed contracts with the employers in the interest of the unions of stationary engineers and stationary firemen, while our members were still waging th we only succeeded in getting for our former members of L. U. No. 242 all their former places, so that no one was to be discriminated against by the organizations mentioned.

e affair in Toronto, Ontario, which started with a strike in two breweries, inaugurated to obtain the recognition of the union and an increase in wages and culminating later in the general lockout of all brewery workers of Toronto, Ontario, lasted thirty-five days and terminated with a complete victory for our organization. \* \* \* Other conflicts, but not of a serious character, most of them only of short duration and requiring but

pleto victory for our organization. \* \* Other conflicts, but not of a serious character, most of them only of short duration and requiring but little financial support from the International Union, have taken place. In Bradford, Pa., nine days' duration; Mahany City, Pa.; Houston, Texas, one day and a half; Bay City, Mich.; Denver, Colo.—this last-named strike was a sympathetic strike in which almost all other unions of Denver, Colo., participated, lasting for our organizations three days. A sufficient force of employes had been stationed in each brewer to perform such duties as to avoid the spoiling of any product. A shop strike of only two days' duration in the Purity Brawing Co. of Boston, on account of the unjustified discharge of union employes. In Duluth, Minn., a strike for increase in wages.

In Chicago, in the Engle Brewing Co., a strike lasting three weeks; still having some after-effects in the courts.

In Washington, D. C., only affecting the bottling establishments and lasting one day and a half. Before concluding this part we make mention of the termination of hostilities in New Orleans, La.; this fight having dragged on for three years and a half, but only made effective in its last period by a vigorous boycott. All those combats mentioned turned out successfully for our organization was often the cause that more demands, which would have been attained easily, had to be modified or totally relinquished, as the danger was imminent that the other craft-usions would have played traiters against our organization, as they actually announced in Buffale, N. T. It requires

the absence of one of the international secretaries from the office constantly, frequently even two of them had to leave at one time, for the renewal of contracts was aggravated by the attitude of the A. F. of L. head officers, who, through representatives and by communications demanded of, yes, threatened, the brewery proprietors not to enter into contracts with the United Brewery Workers' organization for the engineers and firemen

The officers of your organization were indeed placed in a not very enviable position, on one side facing the decisions of many conventions of this organization on this subject matter, and on the other hand the adverse decisions of the A. F. of L., this position being far more aggravated by the fact that several of our own local unions persisted that the decisions of the A. F. of L. should be obeyed. The referendum vote on this vexed question was the only correct and logical solution. We have, wherever possible, continued organizing new unions and branches, as will be learned from the list of new organizations brought within the fold of the organization, and we venture to predict that in the near future we may have enjoyable prog-ress to record in Canada, where, through the victorious termination of the combat in Toronto, the field is opened for great possibilities of organizing our fellow wage earners in the brewing industry. In the United States proper there is a vast field for organizing work in the bottling departments and establishments, although this branch of the industry has received the most diligent attention by your officers in the recent past.

If the International Union of the United Brewery Workers should follow the laudable example of our sister organization in Germany and extend the jurisdiction over all kindred industries-that is, employes in distilleries and refineries not claimed by other organizations, and in which industry of beverages the workers are still unorganized-an enormous field lies open for our advancing organizing work and for the enlargement of our organization. This matter should have also the most considerate attention of this convention, inasmuch as the distillery industry is closely related to the beer-making occupation, and has been taken up for special study by all brewers' academies. \* \* \* In view of the business depression now impending and partly already rampant in this land, and of the above-mentioned obstacles thrown in the way of our onward march by certain "would-be" organizations and the A. F. of L., we can be highly contented with the achievements in regard to the further reduction of working hours and the advances in wages gained. Far more, when we take into account the fact that many labor organizations had to accept wage reductions and longer working hours, this having certainly its evil effects upon other labor organizations. However, it appears that there is a revolution working in the minds of the members of the United States Brewers' Association, as ob-served in their attitude toward the United Brewery Workers, and this change of attitude is ascertainable from the expressed opinions of leading brewery

proprietors on the jurisdiction question. \* \* \*

The paramount question of the lay-off system should meet the most careful attention of all delegates of this convention. We have observed how the Master Brewers in the course of the past year, when contracts had to be renewed, worked tooth and nail to eradicate the lay-off clause in the agreements. It is a fact that the lay-off system as it is being established nearly everywhere, which requires that all men be laid off in rotation, cannot be well executed in many places, and has caused considerable friction. Let us not deceive ourselves with deinsive theories. In many localities the first men are exempt from the lay-off rule, although the contract does not contain anything about it; but others, less remunerated employes, are laid off ail the more for that. This practice is most prominently followed in smaller concerns. \* \* \* Several local unions have inserted in their contracts the rule that in dull business seasons (that means in winter), the entire force of employes be laid off one hour, and, if necessary, even more, with a corresponding reduction of wages, of course. Again, other local unions have made the mutual agreement with the employing brewers that in the slack business period no work at all shall be done on a certain stipulated day within the week-that is, work to be limited as on Sundays. To our knowledge the last two named methods work comparatively better than the old method. \* \* \*

The question of the union label has become very burning, because the largest export breweries especially persistently refuse to use the label; and this matter has played quite an important part in the contract renewals inlarger localities, and had not some concessions been made in this respect conflicts and troubles might have arisen in larger cities, such as Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati; and this had to be avoided under conditions prevailing, and on account of the little interest exercised by organized labor toward this question. You are well aware of the action taken by the last convention by which the furnishing of union labels to breweries free of charge was made mandatory. \* \* The general use of the label has not much increased; but we never should rescind the decision to furnish the union labels free of cost, and should continue giving them free to those breweries willing to use them. \* \* \*

We are still of the opinion that by the universal introduction of the union label show cards and a rigid control over their use the union label question could eventually be solved more satisfactorily. • • • These labels should be drawn from the secretary of the local union or local executive boards, who should place the labels in control and under surveillance of the respective shop delegates. • • • We cannot well approve of such propositions as would make it compulsory by contract upon brewerles, recognized as fair concerns, to use the union label. First, the rigid enforcement of such a rule would entangle the International Union in useless and disastrous-conflicts, and would also tend to paralyze the agitation for the union label and weaken its essential efficiency as a weapon. When by the incessant agitation work of organized labor and the friends of the brewery workers in societies and other associations many brewers have been induced to use the union label, they realize that its withdrawal would work detriment to their business interests, while, on the other hand, should the union label be forced upon employers by mandatory edicts, they would never learn to-ascertain and value and weigh the degree of agitation and propaganda em-

ascertain and value and weight the degree of agitation and propaganda em-bodied in the union label, by which proprietors are made to conform their attitude toward organized labor. \* \* \* What Comrade Zorn had to recommend in his report to the Cincinnati convention with regard to our political attitude we must reiterate to-day in every phase, with the addition that our own struggles within the last year, those of other trade organizations included, principally the gigantic combat of the Western Federation of Miners, of the Garment Workers and packing ouse employes, have too plainly and convincingly demonstrated how essen-

tial it is for the working class also to organize on political lines. At present we ought to be convinced more than ever that the organization alone is not sufficient and that the working people must organize politically if they wish to improve their condition permanently. It ould not be difficult for the workingman to sever his connections with the old capitalistic political parties who have hitherto only cajoled the working people with promises that were never kept, but have often robbed them of their rights as citizens with injunctions, and if they grew too polyy in demanding their rights these same political parties have, through their henchmen, the police with their clubs, the Pinkertons and the brutal sol-diery, had the workingman bruised and beaten and often shot down. What said in last year's report in these pages on this subject is just as vital to-day, and we therefore reproduce it here: There can be no further doubt with regard to our political creed and

Every cområde can find our principles in his membership booklet ending thus: 'The emancipation of the working people can only take place if the economical movement goes hand in hand with the political.' Resolutions have been adopted in all our recent conventions enjoining all our embers to take part in the political movement, with a view to battling for the deliverance of the proletarians. The time is come for our comrades to their duty on election day by casting their ballots in favor of the Socialist ticket like men who know what will benefit their class. Much has been written in the Brauer Zeitung about this subject. If our members aid only read that paper attentively and learn to think for themselves once heir lives, they would soon understand that thouse cannot continue to

written in the Brauer Zeitung about this subject. If our members would only read that paper attentively and learn to think for themselves once in their lives, they would soon understand that things cannot continue to go on as at present, and that something must be done for the future if we expect a change for the better. We ove this not only to ourselves; we owe if to our fellow beings, and above all, to posterity. Let every one do his duty fully and honestly, in order to insure victory to International Socialism."

There has been very little material change in our relations to the various labor organizations, although the engineers and firemen continue to attack as all over the country. Pursuant to the instructions of the Cincinnati convention the International Executive Board, as well as the officers, have positively refused to relinquish our claim of jurisdiction over engineers and firemen employed in the brewing industry, and consequently much time of the International Executive Board was taken up with this question. Various conferences took place between our representatives and the representatives of the A. F. of L. and the International Steam Engineers and the Brotharhood of Firemen, the latter two organizations at different times demanding the revocation of our charter by the A. F. of L. This has been thus far prevented and the hope in entertained that the next A. F. of L. convention will reverse the decisions of the two previous conventions held in New Orienns and Boston, and give us the jurisdiction rightly belonging to us by virtue of charter and priority. Our International Union has always declared fixed for that form of organization by which all employes of any one industry are explained. Our opposite on the other hand, have advocated organization along strict craft or trule automany lines.

Becaut events in the world of labor larve, however, convinced many of

### THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

butchers of Missoula and has secured for them increased wages, a reduction of hours and improved conditions gen-

President McDonald advises that during the general strike of the Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union all of the Eastern meats were boycotted out of Montana by the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners. These unfair meats were replaced by packing house products from Denver, packed chiefly by the Colorado Packing Company, which is unionized thoroughly by the American Labor Union, and where better wages and better conditions prevail prize for best appearance.

tled the Montana unionists will insist its members continue to pay, the that A. L. U. meats continue to be sold in that State.

The strike and boycott against the Largey Lumber Company throughout Montana on account of the refusal of that company to recognize its workmen at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho, continues. Butte Teamsters' Union No. 15, and Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5 have withdrawn all their members who were employed by the Largey Lumber Company, and all of the product of that company is now un-

The Labor Day celebration at Misscula, Montana, was successful in every way. Local No. 239 of the American Labor Union captured the

monthly assessment of \$1.00 each for the aid of the Western Federation of Miners. This is a splendid exhibition of true unionism and might well be imitated by every local of the American Labor Union.

Hamilton Labor Union No. 100, Hamilton, Montana, has adopted suitable resolutions concerning the death of Brother Daniel Swerringer. Journal is in receipt of a copy of the resolutions, but lack of space prevents their publication.

Brother Ben W. Bakes, of Vancouver, B. C., who was fraternal delegate from the American Labor Union to the International Trades Union and Socialin his report to headquarters states A. L. U. principles.

Missoula Federal Labor Union No.; than in any other packing plant in Beer Bottlers' and Bottle Drivers' that one of the first acts of the contion condemning the Colorado State administration for its cruel and inhuman treatment of the members of the Western Federation of Miners. The Congress extended its sincere sympathy to the locked-out miners .

> The A. L. U. unions of San Antonio celebrated Labor Day at San Pedro Springs. Geo. Estes, President of the U. B. of R. B., and L. A. Holman were the orators of the occasion. Enthusiasm of that sustained sort which wins victories marked the day. Much impetus was given to the growth of industrial unionism.

The U. B. of R. E. took part in the Labor Day celebration at Dalhart, Texas, and J. S. McDonald improved ist Congress at Amsterdam, Holland, the occasion by a strong address on

will develop the strong, compact, uncompromising, powerful, invincible class organization of the workers on economic lines, which is destined to become the economic instrument for the attainment of the highest endeavors and aims of the working class.

(Continued in our next issue.)

#### our opponents that the form of organization as advocated not only by the Brewery Workers, but also by the Miners, Longshoremen, Machinists, Bakers, Iron Molders and many others, including the Western labor movement known as the American Labor Union, is the most practical and the one to give the best results. This form of organization is being forced on organized labor, as illustrated recently in the strike of the Butchers and Moat Cutters. Had they been organized as an industrial organization and in position to

call out all men employed in and around the stock yards and the mechanical departments and packing houses, the said strike would not have lasted forty-eight hours

We entertain the hope that in the very near future organized labor will realize that for some industries, at least, it means the very life of the unions to be organized in industrial organizations, and if this is conceded to the unions interested, harmony, so essential to the welfare and to the success of labor, will again prevail, and all unions will be in a position to concentrate their efforts on the strengthening and perfecting of the organizations already existing and to organizing the unorganized.

This can only be attained by granting the same jurisdiction to the Brewery Workers as that already granted to the Mine Workers and enjoyed by the Longshoremen's Union. If we are to be forced to submit to such action on the part of the Engineers' and Firemen's Unions as committed in Cincinnati, Columbus, Toronto and elsewhere, then we may as well place our organization in their hands in future, and judging from their actions in the past, this would be a very dangerous procedure.

It may not be amiss also to call attention to the action taken by the recent convention of the International Union of Teamsters, held at Cincinnati, Ohio. In that convention the Teamsters' International Union decided to insist upon the transfer of all the beer drivers, now members or our International Union, to the Teamsters' International Union. \* \* We have at present close to ten thousand brewery drivers in our organization, and the teamsters would no doubt like to swallow these up, regardless as to whether our beer drivers consent thereto or not, and without any guaranty that the brewery drivers would fare as well under their jurisdiction as under the jurisdiction of our International Union. We know from experience that the teamsters cannot command the wages and conditions which our brewery drivers enjoy, and recent occurrences in various elties where differences existed between the teamsters' unions and their employers lead ns to believe that our members have no desire to affiliate with an organiza-tion resorting to such desperate tactics.

As to the jurisdiction question proper, the same has been definitely settled by a referendum vote, which, by an overwhelming majority, decided not to give up our engineers and firemen or to waive the jurisdiction over any part of the brewing industry now within our organization.

Should the time come when an attempt is made to divide and disrupt by force, we are confident that the Brewery Workers' organization as

constituted to-day will be in a position to hold its own. . . JULIUS ZORN, LOUIS KEMPER.

> JOSEPH PROEBSTLE. International Secretaries.

#### REPORT OF THE EDITOR.

A retrospect by the editor over the period since the last convention of the International Union, and a review of all events having taken place in that interval, can, in their last analysis, only be construed as a program of his conception of the aims, objects and principles of the trades-union mevement as a whole, because by this conception alone the editor is being guided in all his writings, and all occurrences in the world of labor and in the economic process of construction are to be adjudged from these viewpoints laid down.

In the report to the last convention certain straight lines of guidance were agreed upon, the development of conditions and subsequent trend of affairs have confirmed and verified many presuppositions, and we behold to-day how the forces, being prepared everywhere, are ready to spread emong the organized as well as unorganized hosts of toll the knowledge and plant the seeds of comprehension of those doctrines of a labor moveat on economic lines which has set itself, in communion with the political eocialist movement and all revolutionary trades-unionists of continental Workers has declared, repeatedly, that the supreme aims of all organized efforts of the working class are not solely confined to the daily struggle for better material and working conditions in this capitalistic age alone, but that the highest duty is incumbent in the preparation of the membership, and the organization as an economic structure, for an inevitable system of society, under which a social fabric, founded on a rational basis, will guarantee to every human being upon earth the full product of his toll, in a figurative sense. That this co-operative commonwealth, to assure the highest development of social progress, civilization and culture, has to have an structure organized, and in the course of preparation, will certainly be discernible to all warriors for the emancipation of the working class, and the ethical efforts of all adherents to this type of trades-unionism are bent towards transforming the modern progressive trades unions to be the groundphilars of this new order of things. But just the look towards the final aims of all organized efforts of the workers sharpens also the keen perception and sensitiveress of weighing correctly the might, strength and power of the ersery, whom we have to battle against in the every-day struggle of the working people for better material and higher achievements of culture, so that one may spiritually influence the measures of and methods to be applied rking people for better material and higher achieven in these struggles. This intelligence is also the fundamental reason why those champions of higher endeavors, being under the influence of sityanced uld not look indifferently on, when in this society, directed by talistic interests, several groups of so-called labor aristocrats would try the trades-union movement to attain for themselves at the expense less fortunate groups better living conditions, but would antagonize the efforts of the disqualified in the interest of capitalism, although it always be done purposely and only the traditional prejudices being use. The knowledge of these trends in the movement, and the keep ion of the ever aggravating class-conflicts, has given the just for pagetton of a more perfected form of economic organizations—the lat organization, in contradistinction to the eraft unions, by which is warters, by being able to create by the concentration of the masses is calculve builts and by a perfect democratic system of administrate instruments of power by which, if a compact with capital becomes made, the compactness, unity of action and the mutual solidarity of terms grows is being asserted to attain thereby the greatest achieve wills, on the other hand, the cohesive composition and the logical

## STOCKYARDS STRIKE A FAILURE.

#### Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America Completely Whipped by the Packing House Proprietors---An Industrial Union to Be Built on the Ruins of Craft Autonomy.

greatest strike of butcher workmen re- rehearse the old, old story of "two milcorded in history. The ending was a lion members back of the local capital pose for pictures for the local capital complete surrender of the strikers to ist papers in thirteen different attithe employers not only an acknowl tudes edgment of unconditional defeat of the of the principle of organization, thousands of the defeated strikers being obliged to sign applications for reinstatement as individuals, and not as union men

late in July by the Amalgamated Meat Currers and Butcher Workmen of wages for certain unskilled workers for peace at any price. in the butchering trade,

The mechanical tradesmen and their C. and B. W. of A., but were, as far as organized, under the jurisdiction of international craft unions, and these, in turn, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Only one small local. composed of millwrights and machinery erectors, was united with the American Labor Union.

When the butchers alone failed to win their point, they began to "appeal" to the American Federation of Labor, and to the separate craft local and international unions for moral and financial support. Being a part of the A. F. of L., supposed to be brothers to all others affiliated with that organization. they had a right to expect both. But what they actually received was something very different. Some of the me chanical tradesmen struck, and some remained at work. The engineers particularly, remained at their posts throughout the entire struggle, and op-erated the machinery that made it possible for the scabs to conduct the packing plants. And these same engineers, members of the Engineers' Brotherd, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor

Sept. 10 marked the ending of the eration of Labor to come to Chicago, lion members back of the strike," and

But the bosses were not scared purposes of the strike, but a sacrifice Strange to say, neither his published pictures nor his "two millions" fright ened the packing house proprietors into a surrender. They had probably heard of Gompers and the American Feder ation of Labor before. While Samue This ill-fated strike was inaugurated talked, they "sawed wood," with the result that early in September the butchers' organization had been demor-America, the object being to secure alized in every packing center outside recognition and a fixed standard of Chicago, and was even there pleading

Was this disaster the fault of the strikers? No. Was it the fault of the belpers were not members of the A. M. great mass of organized and unorganized working people of America that this strike has been utterly lost? Certainly not. The fault lies absolutely and entirely with the wrong system of organization by which the unions are made instruments of their own destruc tion, and through which it is impossi ble for them to fight effectively if they wanted to. The curse should lie against the so-called "leaders" of the American Federation of Labor who are responsible for the vicious system of organization and its shameful conse

It has been a lminal thing-this sacrifice of the butchers. But it has not been all in vain, for it has taught thousands upon thousands the helpless ness of the American Federation of La bor, the victousness of Gompers' Civic Federation policy, the futility of craft autonomy, and the necessity for a compact industrial organization of all 2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, workers of all industries. Let us hope that it has also taught that the final solution of the entire labor problem lie in an intelligent working class vote for

the co-operative commonwealth.

Already in New York City has been did nothing—absolutely nothing—to launched a movement to reorganize help the butchers and mechanical the packing houses on a perfect indussmen who were on strike. Unless trial basis, admitting to membership it can be said to be doing something every person employed in the packing for the president of the American Fed. industry. It is well.

### ILIARY ESTABLISHED.

ond biennial convention of the Grand Division of the U. B. R. E., held in San and a greater one impending by the Francisco, last May, ordered that the combined trusts and corporations of all kinds, and the working class in gen-Ladies' Auxiliary be established, and elected the undersigned as temporary

In compliance with this act of the convention, the first local of the Auxil-iary has been formally opened in Chi-cago, comprising ladies related to mem-bers of Pacific Division, No. 59, of the

The Auxiliary Local has been designated as Daffodil Division, No. 1, and is now in a thriving condition, fully different and equipped in every way, and holds regular meetings on the sec-end and fourth Wednesdays of each mouth in Turner Hall, on Chicago ave-use, between Hoyne and Leavitt

for will the Auxiliary prove when MRS. GEO. ESTER. Secund on the broader lines of the U. President Ladies' Auxiliary B. E. E., which is the very reverse in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, 1994.

U. B. OF R. E .- LADIES' AUX- its teachings of those of the craft

The future welfare of the female To All Members General Executive relatives of the Railway Employes of Board, Vice Presidents, Organizers and Divisions of the U. B. R. E.:

Description of the U. B. R. E.:

Description of the U. B. R. E.: Gentlemen and Brothers-The sec- industry of railroading.

A great battle is now bring wage The female relatives of the railway

workers of the country are vitally af-fected by this mighty struggle, and the measure of success with which war-face is met by the railway workers will be the measure of their happiness and contentment for all time to come.

The Ladies' Auxiliary hears the same relation to the Industrial Union Movement of Railway Employes that the Red Cross Society hears to those noble fighters for home and country who are now facing death on the battlefield in Eastern Asia.

## UNION PACIFIC

#### "The Overland Route"

Is the most direct line to all principal points west, and offers a more diversified route to select from than any other Trans-Continental line.

Every Business Interest is to be found along its Line

### FOR THE MINER

The great mountains of the We wait but the opening to become the source of large fortunes...

## FOR THE FARMER

### FOR THE STOCK-RAISER

### FOR THE BUSINESS MAN

Inquire at

W. C. NEIMYER, C. A. 193 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE BEST PLACE TO GET YOUR GARMENTS MADE IS AT CHAS. TYL & CO., THE POPULAR

772 South Halsted Street CHICAGO

Cor. 19th Place

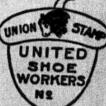
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

All garments bear the label of the American Labor Union

#### WHEN PURCHASING SHOES Demand THE ACORN STAMP of the UNION UNITED SHOE WORKERS' UNION

Endorsed by the American Labor Union

It is a guarantee that the shoes containing same are made by Union workers un or Union conditions, where wage bills prevail and custodions see that the Stamp is placed on nothing but product made by Union workers. It represents true unionism. Demand it.



## Socialist Labor Party LITERATURE

## Should Read

What Means This Strike? Daniel De Leon. (English, German, Italian, Yiddish.)

All the above 5-cent pamphlets sold in quantities at \$3 a hundred. Catalogue on application.

## Every Working Man Read Daniel De Leon's Translations!

AUGUST BEBEL'S GREAT BOOK: Voman Under Socialism, with trans-lator's preface and footnotes. Cloth.

EUGENE SUE'S, HISTORICAL NOVel, The Pilgrim's Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman. Clock, 288 pages.

Price ......

This great historical story, by the eminent French writer, is one of the majestic series that cover the leading and successive episodes of the history of the human race. The covel treats of the feedel system, the first Crusade and the rise of the Communes in France. It is the only translation into English of this masterplece of Suc.

### **Publishers for the Socialist Labor Party NEW YORK**

AMONG YOUR RESOLUTIONS RESOLVE TO BUY

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

## UNDERHILL

SHIRTS, PANTS OVERALLS and Duck Clothing

Working Garments

UNDERHILL MANUFACTURING CO.

CHAS. BAYLY, President and Manager

DENVER COLO.

Sent on Approval Laughlin **FOUNTAIN** PEN

SOLID GOLD PEN

lication as an advertising me

These Two Popular 1.00

nality hard rubber, in four highest grade, large size 14k. gold pen, any flexibility de-stred — ink feeding device perfect.

Either style-Richly Gold Mounted for presen purposes \$1.00 extra.

Grand Special Offer

You may try the pen a week If you do not find it as repre-sented, fully as fine a value as you can secure for three times the price in any other makes, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, re-turn it and the toill send you \$1.10 for it, the extra 10c. is for your trouble in writing us and to show our confidence in the Laughtin Pen—(Not one customer in 5000 has asked for their money back.)

Lay this Publication down and write NOW Safety Pocket Pen Holder cent free of charge with each

Laughlin Mfg. Co. 551 Griswold St. Ostroit, Mich.



STODOLSKI'S CONCERT BAND

Concerts, Picnics, Balls Parades, Etc.
Address L. A. STODOLSKI
444% NATOMA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
Engagements accepted within 100 miles of
San Francisco

**Genuine Comfort** is assured in the luxurious Li-brary-Buffet-Club Cars and the roomy Compartment Sleeping

cars on the North-Western Limited

"The Train for Comfort'

every night between Minneapo-lis, St. Paul and Chicago via



Before starting on a trip-no matter where write for inter-esting information about com-fortable traveling.

W. M. ENRIGHT, Traveling Agent,

T. W. TEASDALE, General Pars. Agent St. 1 aul. Mine.



BURNING UP HUMAN LIVES, car fare, repairs and incidentals,

The Fall River Cotton Mills, Whose Oper atives Are Out on Strike, Are Veritable Graveyards for the Workers.

Writing in the Chicago Daily News of Sept. 22, Gertrude Barnum, secretary of the Missachusetts Woman's Trade Union League, lets in a few pen ells of light upon the nerve-racking and body-destroying conditions under which so many men, women and chilfren drag out a joyless existence. The reader of this journal is asked to contrast these squalld circumstances with the luxuries, the comfort and ease of the mill-owners and stockholders who live, parasite-like, upon the brain and muscle and blood of these toilers;

"In the Fall River district are many towns within towns grouped around grim cotton factories. The houses stand stiff and staring, with square windows and pointed roofs. The factories loom aboye like huge Molochs, Between such homes and such workplaces are spent the lives of the people who make dainty cotton shirtings, novelties and special ties for the great, careless, bargain hunting public.

"It is a common custom for the whole family to go to work when the wheels begin to rour at 630 in the morning. The 11 year-old girl is a spooler, the 70-year-old man is a sweep er; the wife works side by side with the husband at weaving, and the 16year-old girl strains every nerve and muscle tending the innumerable threads of six, eight or ten looms, the new inventions in machinery, alas, making more instead of less strain for In half the families no one is left at home to cook, young children are "boarded out" with old people, no longer able to-work. The main meal is the "hot dinner," served in tin pails at the factory, at \$1 a week per person. This is eaten on the floorliterally a hand-to-mouth existence The problem of domestic art is left out of the lives of these women. At night, for instance, the supper arrangements do not matter much, as one is too tired

to eat. "In the mill cotton lint flies about sottling upon the hair and bodies like snow. Windows remain closed winter and summer, for the slightest breeze blows lint upon the thread. If a girl faints-which is a very common oc currence—she is dragged outside for air. One of the most shocking sights is that of workers "sucking the shutties" in threading them. These are public shuttles; no one knows who has touched them last, whether it was the tobacco-chewing man or the consump tive woman. 'You haven't time to think about that,' the workers say. They are generally well along in consumption before they go to the expense of a doctor.

"About every third worker wears glasses, for the strain upon the eyes is severe and continuous. Here again the dread of expense causes serious harm. Oculists and glasses cost much and sometimes, as the girls say, "They ain't much good." At 30 or 40 a woman cannot do the work she did at 16 and she is apt to be replaced by a fresh work

When life holds no more possibili ties of gladness and the ruined hulk of the body is stranded upon the shores of time waiting for the last shattering wave of Death, the hope is held out to the worker and his family that they may, through the flerce pains of self denial, "save enough to own one of the 'Noah's ark' houses, if they 'stick together and join a building club.' One ambitious girl saved \$1,000 in five years, and then she died.

"Mr. O'Donnell, treasurer of the United Textile Workers' Union, is a fine representative of the type of steri ing, conservative labor leaders, such English trades unions produce.
"What was the average wage be-

fore the 12 per cent cut down? was asked of Mr. O'Donnell.

"It is impossible to give an average 30 of that year. The average wage is in Cripple Creek against organized larate of wages," he replied. "If you therefore easily obtainable. Why were could, it wouldn't be much good. The no railroad wages included in Mr. work is irregular. Most of the women Wright's report? The answer is apwork so fast that they have to lay off parent. The last report of the Interfor a rest for a few days or a week State Commerce Commission shows an every month. Since June there has increase of railroad wages of only 3

up to \$20 a week. A superintendent said he had known of families of seven or eight making \$4,000 a year. That might mean an average actually received of about \$1.50 a day for each person to live and save on, counting out tables as an increase in wages. Sundays and holidays.

It seems quite evident that the majority of workers carry home in their envelope an average of less than \$7 a week the year round, in spite of the fact that there is the kesnest compe-tition for places. The competition becomes keener and keener as cheap labor pours in from abroad.

One woman itemized the cost of living as follows: Average income per week of her-

Expenses per week—
Boarding out her child....... 1.50
Hot dinners served for two at

clothes, doctors and general bilarity,

It is difficult to get interviews with hose in authority regarding the present strike. The superintendents' offices are hidden in remote places, away from the heat, noise and lint, and they "do not care to say anything." Most of the mill owners go away for the summer

The mill operators are making a fight for principle. They say they may as well starve for principle as for the profit of mill owners and stockholders They cleam that all the property interests are well protected. Banks get their interest, surplus funds are large, even in distressing times, and stockholders are paid their regular dividends. The working people are now on strike to oforce their proper consideration "as investors." They have invested their lives and their labor in these mills and bey are growing as sensitive regarding their pockets as are the investors of money. They are very determined and are prepared for a long fight. There is no immediate prospect of a settlement.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Carroll D. Wright's Figures Misleading.

An apt illustration of the old saying "while figures will not lie, bars will sometimes figure," is found in, a late government document on the cost of living and the relation thereunto of wages. Mr. Cowherd, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, refutes the tables recently published from the Department of Labor and proves that wages have not kept pace with the cost of living:

"In the bulletin on cost of living and wages recently issued by the Burean of Statistics, the methods adopted are as remarkable as the conclusions reached. Wholesale prices have always been the standard by which the rise or fall of the cost of living has been computed. Had Colonel Wright followed the customary course of using wholesale prices he would have been confronted with the tables issued by Dun and Bradstreet, both recognized commercial authorities. Dun's table of prices shows that from July, 1897, the low point, to March, 1904, the highest point, cost of living increased 43 per cent. The most skillful juggler could not show such a rise in wages, Party necessities therefore would not permit Mr. Wright to use this table, and he dare not refute it. So he adopts the shifting, uncertain, and unknown standard of retail prices. Wholesale prices are fixed and stable, the same in every community, with cost of freight added. There is neither stability nor uniformity in retail prices. Coffee sells in the same city for from 10 to 40 cents, tea from 20 cents to \$1.50; best creamery butter from 18 to 30 cents per pound. A bright field agent selecting his stores and localities could find evidence in retail prices to support any theory. This was the way in which the cost of living was re-

duced. "The methods employed to raise wages were equally as questionable. Everyone knows the greatest increase in wages is to be found in those indus tries where union labor is strongest where the strength of the union has been developed during the period under investigation. These conditions are peculiarly applicable to the building trades. Out of 3,429 establishments selected by Mr. Wright for comparison, 1,199, or more than one-third, are in the building trades. Of the remain der, 1,185 are likewise in the unprotected industries. The greatest employers of labor in the country are the railroads, and no other industry is a better barometer of the average wage. The raffronds employ all kinds of labor, skilled and unskilled, union and nonunion. In no other industry are as complete and accurate statistics avail-Each railroad reports to the inable ter-State Commerce Commission the total wages paid during each year and the total number of workmen on June only been about three days' work a week for any one—very slack. They doubled up on us at the beginning of the summer, and gave us more looms and threw out about a quarter of the Mule spinners—all / meu—get the \$27 men received more wages in 1963 than in 1962, or any other year. It up to \$20 a week for these particular men has increased. In other words, had a mill raised the wages of its employes 10 per cent and then shut down one-half the time, this would have figured in Mr. Wright's would have been just as easy to have selected an equal number of establishments, whose output quality of work, and number of employes was decreas-ing and shown a reduction instead of an increase in wages. Then, too, by taking hourly wages Mr. Wright would not have to consider the 600,000 men now out of employment. By care-fully selecting his establishments, he did not have to consider the 1,000,000 did not have to consider the 1,000,000 men whose wages, the trade journals tell us, were reduced in 1302 and 1904 from 10 to 30 per cent. We shall appear factory 2.00 ther meals 2.50 there meals 2.50 ther

Withhire has reduced his price of his yearly subscription cards to 25 cents. Cards will be sent to anyone on credit

chance to get a finely illustrated dollar Socialist magazine at a nominal price, and our readers should not fall to jump at it. Better order to-day before you forget about it. The offer holds good until next election day.

#### HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS,

in Enomy of Organized Labor.

John H. Walker, of Westville, Ill., who is at present working as an organizer for the U. M. W. of A. in West Virginia and who, by the way, is a candidate for Congress on the Socialist ticket in Illinois, writes to the Danville (III.) Free Citizen from West Virginia concerning the state of affairs in Vice-Presidential Candidate Davis mining kingdom:

"At the Davis Coal and Coke Co's

mines at Thomas and Coketon, W. Va., of which company Mr. Davis is president, are employed permanently and have been for years past, numerous spotters and thugs whose whole busiiess is to report when organizers go in there, follow them around and report everybody they see talking to them, and if a meeting is held any of their miners who attend are discharged. whether they join the union or not; and if they are living in company houses they are ejected forthwith. If the company has even a suspicion that one of their men favor the union he is immediately discharged. At Senator Gorman's mine at Austin, W. Va., union labor is fought to such an extent that rather than hire union miners they have filled it with men who know nothing of coal mining and who produced such an inferior grade of coal that it could not be sold. And now, rather than hire union men even under these circumstances, he has closed down the mine. Take your choice: West Virginia Democracy or Colorado Republicanism. At Elk Garden, W. Va., at one of the Davis mines, there were fifty-two union miners blacklisted and some of them haven't got work yet. We want you to publish this and give it as much prominence as possi-ble. We want to make it so hot for Davis that the Democratic campaign committee will get after him and let us get a chance to organize his men. His company employs over 3,000 men in their mines."

Furthermore, recent developments in Chicago show that this ancient gentleman's anti-union policy is consistently carried out in every industry over which he has any control. Thus, according to the Chicago Sunday Tribune of Sept. 25:

Union carpenters have a quarrel with the Davis Colliery Company, of which Henry G. Davis, Democratic candidate for Vice President, is the financial backer. The company is erecting sheds and other structures for handling coal at 59th street and Lowe avenue and is employing nonunion workers throughout. Business Agent J. A. Metz of the Carpenters' District Council, yesterday went to the place to try to secure the employment of union men

"I found E. C. Phelps, superintendent of construction, in charge," Metz said. "He told me he had instructions to hire nonunion workers exclusively. se orders, he said, had been obeyed faithfully and in all particulars except one. He had been unable to get not union teamsters and had been obliged greatly to his regret, to give work to

"The sheds and trestles now being erected are rough, coarse work, but of a class which belongs to the carpenters. Our scale is 50 cents an hour, with an eight hour day. The Davis company is paying 24½ cents an hour. This low rate explains the hostility to the labor organizations. The concern clearly is opposed to paying living Wages."

The following ukase has been issued

"No man may work in this district whether for another or on a lease owned by himself unless he holds a permit card from this association nor may any encolorer in this district give work to any man without such card. "Penalty DEPORTATION.

"CRIPPLE CREEK MINERS" ASSO-CLATION

FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

1. Season tickets St. Pani or Minneapolis to St. Louis and return \$25—Sixty day ticket \$21.25—Ten day ticket \$19.20. 2. Fair opens about May lat and closes, De-cember 1st.

Five daily trains to Chicago each mak-ing close connections with St. Louis

trains.

No estra charge to go via Chicago.

Tickets good on the Fast Mail and Pioneer Limited electric lighted trains.

Fall information about rates, routes and
accommodations will be cheerfully furnished on application to

W. B. DIXON, N. W. P. A.,

Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Ry.

St. Paul, Minn.

## WANTED

We need a capy of the July number of the merican Labor Union Journal to complet be files in our office. Anyone sending a ble capy will confer a favor on the Journal

IT IS NOT

and payment need not be made until By Anointing with Oil Cancer of BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISEMENTS. Lip and Mouth Cured.

Grand Meadows, Minn., May 31, 1994,
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapedis, Ind.
Gentlemen—I wrote you some time ago
that my mouth was well, and now it is
filled with new teeth. Should I need more
help would cail on you, as I have full confidence in your freatment for such diseases.
I feel grateful for the cure. The balmy oil
is a great blessing in many ways. Am
quite well for one of my age, 89. With
thanks, MRS II M. WILSHE.
There is absolutely no need of the kuffe.

There is absolutely no need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. The Combination Oil Cure for cameers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the Originator's Office, Or D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

## MISSOURI PACIFIC R'Y SEVEN DAILY TRAINS

St. Louis and Kansas City DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE BETWEEN DENVER, COLORADO AND ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Daily Through Car Service to and from PACIFIC COAST POINTS

Free Rectining Chair Cars Pullman Standard Sleeping Cars Observation Cafe Dining Cars Superior Service, Perfect Roadbed

For printed matter and full inform address any representative of the Missouri Pacific, fron Mountain System, or

H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

### Chicago **Great Western** Railway

"THE RIGHT ROAD"

Between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, and Omaha.

EQUIPMENT RIGHT SERVICE RIGHT TIME RIGHT IT'S ALL RIGHT

## ATCHISON, TOPEKA &



THREE TRAINS DAILY Prem Deaver, Colorade Springs and Pueble to Kansas City and Chicago. Also direct line to Galveston. El Paso, City of Mexico and the mining camps of New Mexico and

REDUCED RATES EAST THIS SUMMER

pply to C. F. WARREN, General Agent, 411 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.



## SHORT ROUTE—FAST TIME

From Minneapolis and St. Paul

vecting with All Enliverys for New York, Chicago and All Points East and South

Sleeping cars run through from Butte to Minneapolis and St. Paul. LEAVE BUTTE

ARRIVAL BUTTE.

City Ticket Office, No. 41 North Main street, Butte. J. G. NASH, C. P. and T. A.

State Agent New Century and New Model Densmore Typewriters

### B. E. CALKINS

STATIONER AND PAPER DEALER

PICTURES AND FRAMES 31 to 37 North Main Street, Butte, Mont

#### Your Banking

No matter how small, no matter how large

#### Daly Bank & Trust Co. OF ANACONDA

CAPITAL, \$100 000 00

Will give it careful attention. We try, by courtesy and fairness, to meet the needs of all.

John R. Toole President M. R. Greenwood Vice President Louis V. Benuett Cashier F. C. Norbeck. Assistant Cashier

Hardware Storage Stove Repairs **GEORGE OECHSLI** 

New and Second-hand Goods Telephone 923-B 42 W. Broadway Butte, Mont.

### SILVER BOW BREWING CO.'S SPECIAL BREW

**CRYSTAL SPRINGS BEER** SOLD BY

Apnear & Thomas, Centerville.

T. J. Bennetts, Centerville.

T. J. Bennetts, Centerville.

Tickel & Spargo, 30 West Broadway.

Tragne & Co., 50 Enst Park street.

W. H. Veale, 69 East Park street.

Mullaney & Day, 89 Enst Park street.

Geo. Honeychurch, 741 East Park.

C. M. Clark Estate, 35-57 West Park.

A. Booth, 67-69-71 West Park.

Ljubibratich & Co., 116 West Park.

P. Campana, 511 West Park street.

W. H. Hiley, 29 South Wooming street.

Chas. Swanson, 219 South Arizona, street.

J. Grossenbacher, corner Mercury and Arizona streets.

Arizona streets.

And all licensed grocers.

We use the best Malt, the Richest Hope and the Purest Water.

Brewery established at Sliver Bow in 1809.

#### World Package Express and Messenger Co.

**TELEPHONE 200** Wagons at all times. The only Union Messenger Company in Butte

JOE RICHARDS The Butte Undertaker

140 W. Park Street

OSCAR STENBERG SIGN PAINTER AND DECORATOR 59 W. PARK ST. (in the rear) BUTTE, MONT.

## State Savings Bank

Cor. Park and Main Streets **BUTTE, MONTANA** 

A general banking business transacted. Interest paid on deposits.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Creighton, Simeon V. Kem-per George W. Stapelton, Anthony H. Barrett, Thomas M. Hodgens, Erasmus D. Leavitt, James O. Hodgens, Morris S.

### **AETNA** Savings and Trust Co.

BUTTE, MONT. CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

We have a patent system making it easier to bank by mail than to go to the bank in person. Write for Booklet. Interest Paid on Descrip-Money to Loan on Real Estate Eastern Office, 1222 F. St., N. W., Washington D. C. Western Office, 30 N. Main St., Butte, Mout
P. AUG. HEINZE......President
A. N. CLEMENTS .......Cashler

## **Export BOHEMIAN Beer**

Equal in quality to such famous rands as Aubenser-Busch, or Budweiser, and sold at \$4 per case of 24 quart bot-

Each bottle bear a label guaranteeing that nothing but the choicest imported Bohemian hops and best Wisconsin sixrowed mult is used in its manufacture, such as is used in the most select been brewed in the renowned breweries of this country at a considerably increased cost over the ordinary bottle beers.

112 HAMILTON STREET

PHONE 430 OR OF YOUR GROCER

DO YOU WANT UP-TO-DATE IOB WORK?

Then leave your orders at
JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY
77-79-51 W. Brandway, Butte, Tel. 699 M

Artistic Bookbinding & Blank Books CHAS. BESSETTE

POST IVE CURE PLAN 

Centennial Brewing Company